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NOTICES.

☞ All debts due in Pennsylvania for the Colonization Herald and African Repository, will be remitted to Mr. PINNEY, at Philadelphia; all others to S. WILKESON, Colonization Rooms, Washington.—Also, all communications in relation to the Repository,—the subscribers to which are earnestly requested to remit their subscriptions.

☞ No letters to the Repository, will be taken out of the office, unless *post paid*.

☞ *This work is now subject to newspaper postage only.*

NEW HAMPSHIRE COLONIZATION SOCIETY.

THE annual meeting of this Society was holden at the South church, in Concord, June 4th. SAMUEL FLETCHER, Esq., first Vice President, in the chair. Meeting was opened with prayer, by Rev. Mr. Woods, of Newport; after which, the Managers presented the following report:

In presenting their annual report, the Board of Managers of the New Hampshire Colonization Society are happy in being able to congratulate the friends of this cause,—which they believe to be the cause of God and humanity,—upon the increased interest manifested the past year. Although not so much as would be desirable has been accomplished, yet enough has been done to encourage renewed and persevering effort.

During the whirlwind and the storm that has been passing over our land for a few years, the friends of this enterprise, like a wise ship master, deemed it prudent to “lay to” until the commotion in the elements should subside somewhat, and the surrounding mists become dispersed, lest they should be driven upon the quicksands of contention, and their bark thereby become injured. The good ship having safely out-ridden the fury of the storm, which is now raging in a different horizon, they feel that they can again spread their canvass, and proceed with renewed hope of success.

We can say, that our confidence in the correctness of the principles of Colonization, not only remains unshaken, but that it is increased and confirmed by the most recent and authentic intelligence concerning the prosperity of the Colonies upon the coast of Africa, and by the effects of its operations almost daily witnessed in different parts of our own country. We believe the founders of the Colonization Society, and those devoted men who laid down their lives in its service, were actuated by the purest benevolence; and the great good that has thereby resulted to the negro, is a strong assurance that their efforts were not misdirected.

It is not because we hate and despise the colored man, and wish to drive him from our country, that we engage in this enterprise; but because we respect him and his rights, and desire his mental and moral elevation—because it has already accomplished much. It has founded an empire, and redeemed thousands of the long lost sons and daughters of Africa, and set them up in an independent Commonwealth. It presents to the free colored man the strongest motives for rising in the world, by opening to him all the avenues to the highest conditions of society. It is a comprehensive scheme of benevolence, embracing Africa with all its tribes, as well as her children within our own bosom, having set up on her shores the standard of liberty, the lights of civilization, and the banner of Christianity; it approaches the slaveholder, and reasons with him kindly—and, as the cause advances, he is more inclined to emancipate his slaves for emigration to Liberia. It is the only effectual barrier against the Slave Trade, as has been fully demonstrated in Mr. Buxton's late work. Wherever the influence of this Colony extends, the Slave Trade has been abandoned by the natives; and the peaceful fruits of legitimate commerce established in its place. Through its influence, our Government has been induced to place upon the coast of Africa two armed vessels, which have already commenced the work of arresting slavers on the coast, and affording protection to vessels in the Colonial trade.

With each revolving year, the enterprise in which we have embarked appears onward in its march, by the gradual development of its practicability and excellence. This scheme can no longer be regarded in the light of a problem yet to be solved; the experiment has been fully made, and the present aspect of Western Africa, contrasted with its former appearance, is a practical commentary on the importance of the project, whether it be contemplated in its influence on the intellectual, political, or moral condition of the Colonies.

The intelligence received from the Colonies is of the most encouraging nature. The general health of the Colony is good; emigrants do not suffer more, in the acclimating process, than emigrants to our Western States. Agriculture, trade and commerce are in a flourishing condition. The soil, being a rich, light alluvian, equal in every respect to the best lands on the southern rivers of the United States, is extremely fertile; and so far as cultivated, is very productive. The citizens are turning their attention, more than formerly, to the cultivation of the soil, and are rapidly acquiring property.

The morals of the Colony will not suffer in comparison with any other country,—intemperance, profanity, and Sabbath breaking, being hardly known among the colonists. They are under a government of their own, established upon republican principles, and administered by officers chosen from among themselves,—clearly demonstrating to the world, that they are a people capable of self-government. They consider that they have started into a new existence; feel proud of their attitude; and seem conscious that, while they are the founders of a new empire, they are prosecuting the noble purpose of the regeneration of the land of their fathers. And being impressed with the importance of education, not only for their own children, but for those of the natives, they are making laudable efforts to promote it, by the establishment of schools throughout the Colonies, to which the surrounding tribes are induced to send their children.

This is no idle tale, invented to please the fancy or gratify the views of any man, or set of men; but simple matters of fact, adduced from actual observation and information, collected by individuals worthy of our fullest confidence.

We can say, then, in view of all that has been done—of the good which we believe has been effected, and the good which we believe will hereafter be effected to the oppressed and degraded black man in this land, and the promise of greater good to the rising millions of Africa, through the medium of Colonization, we cannot relinquish this cause. Duty to our God and duty to our colored brethren, urge us to sustain and cherish it. If others choose to labor in different ways for their good, we are willing they should do it. We ask the privilege of laboring in the way which conscience and duty point out—we would hope to do this peaceably. But we shall not be driven from our purpose by denunciation and invective.

We are aware that ours is an expensive charity; it is comparatively easy to declaim against slavery, but to emancipate the slave requires toil, and sacrifice, and money. We rejoice that there are those who are ready to engage in the cause, and to persevere in it, with all the obstacles thrown in their way in view. The work already commenced, we trust, will not be relinquished. We most devoutly wish that every friend of the colored man might act in concert; and if not in concert, that they might at least be at peace, and each pursue his own way, without opposing or molesting his brother.

Whatever may be the fate of this cause here, we are fully confident it will succeed and triumph elsewhere,—we do indeed believe, that the truth, being mighty, will, *even here*, yet prevail. We are confident the Colonies planted on the shores of Africa will prosper, their numbers will be increased, their territories enlarged, and their influence, chastened and purified, greatly extended. There is too much Christian sympathy enlisted—too many prayers are offered up—too many lives have been willingly and cheerfully sacrificed in this cause, to have it fail. We doubt not the Colonization Society, in its origin, its trials, and its success, will form one of the brightest pages in the history of Africa. He who shall look upon that land in coming time, will not behold an oppressed, degraded, ignorant race,—but a race enlightened, virtuous, and Christianized. And as he reflects upon the mighty change produced, who will regret having contributed to its production; yea, rather, who will not rejoice that he was permitted to engage in an enterprise so noble, so exalted. Let the friends of this cause not be discouraged; let their watchword be onward; press forward, putting their trust in that arm that never fails, and success will crown their efforts.

On motion by Rev. Mr. KNIGHT, of Franklin, and seconded by Rev. Mr. TENNEY, of Concord—

Voted, That a copy of the Report be furnished for the African Repository, and the several newspapers in this State disposed to publish it.

The following resolution was offered by Rev. Mr. CLEMENT, of Chester:

Resolved, That certain great principles on the subject of African Colonization having been established, after the severest trial, there is now greater encouragement to move forward in this cause than ever before.

The resolution was ably supported by Rev. Messrs. CLEMENT, KIMBALL, and KNIGHT; and adopted.

Resolved, That the Managers procure suitable agents to visit different sections of this State, and call the attention of the community to this enterprise.

Hon. N. G. UPHAM, Rev. Mr. WOODS, and Hon. D. L. MORRIL, having been appointed a committee to nominate officers, made a report, and the following gentlemen were elected:

President: Rev. John H. Church, D. D.

Vice Presidents: Samuel Fletcher, Esq., Hon. D. L. Morrill, Ebenezer Adams, Esq., Rev. Z. S. Barstow, John Rogers, Esq., Hon. John H.

Steele, David Currier, Esq., Rev. Jona. French, Rev. Phineas Cooke, Rev. R. Sawyer.

Managers: Samuel Fletcher, Esq., Rev. A. P. Tenney, Rev. J. Clement, Hon. J. Darling, Rev. A. Burnham, Rev. I. Knight, Rev. M. B. Chase, Rev. I. Willey, Prof. D. Crosby, Rev. J. Woods, Hon. S. Morrill, Rev. B. P. Stone.

Secretary: E. K. Webster, M. D., Hill.

Treasurer: George Hutchins, Esq., Concord.

Hon. Franklin Pierce, Delegate to the Parent Society at Washington.

A good degree of interest was manifested at this meeting; and the friends of the cause separated, feeling that a new impulse had been given to it in different parts of the State the past year.

From the Missionary Herald.

WESTERN AFRICA.

GENERAL LETTER FROM THE MISSIONARIES, AT CAPE PALMAS, DECEMBER 6TH, 1839.

"Health of the Missionaries—Climate.—In reviewing the past year, we feel that we have, as a mission, great cause of gratitude to our Heavenly Father for his goodness and many mercies to us. The members of this mission generally have enjoyed a greater measure of health, perhaps, than we have ever before done; and all our operations have been carried on without material interruption. The arrival of our friends and fellow laborers, Doct. and Mrs. WILSON, on the 4th of October, and the goodness of God in sparing them from severe and protracted sickness, we would remember as one of the most special blessings conferred upon us; and we regard it as a token of God's favor and determination to sustain us in this work, to which our hearts are now very strongly attached. Both of our friends have had the fever, but so slightly as not to have been confined to their beds more than a few days; and if they continue to exercise the same care and watchfulness over themselves as heretofore, we do not see why they may not enjoy sufficient health to render them efficient laborers in building up their Masters kingdom in these benighted realms. The increased knowledge of treating the African fever which is now obtained, and the freedom from care and responsibility which missionaries may hereafter enjoy upon their first arrival in this country, materially lessen the otherwise dangerous nature of the fever; and we can confidently say, that persons of sound health, if they will be discreet on their arrival in this country, and will attend to the cautions which experience suggests, have very little to fear from the influence of the fever. And we would further remark before dismissing this subject, that it would be well if arrangements could be made for missionaries to arrive here sometime between the months of March and November, this being, so far as past experience goes, the most favorable period for undergoing the acclimatizing process.

Seminary—Common Schools—Capacities of the Pupils.—Our seminary embraces at this time about fifty pupils, thirty of whom are males, and twenty females. For some time past we have been enabled to carry on the male and female departments separately. The former is taught by Mr. JAMES, and the latter by Mrs. WILSON; both of them having as assistants one or two of our most advanced pupils. The more advanced classes read perfectly, both English and Grebo; they write legibly; have made considerable proficiency in arithmetic, geography, history, and composition, and will soon commence the study of astronomy and natural philosophy. The ac-

quisition of twenty female children to the institution, we regard as a very encouraging feature in our operations. A few years ago the prejudice against female education was so strong, that we had serious fears it would not be possible to form a female school. But that prejudice is evidently relaxing, and we hope that the chief difficulty on this score has already been overcome.

Most of the girls in the institution are betrothed to our most advanced boys; so that these, when they leave us, will have educated, and in some instances, Christian wives to sustain them. The parents of our boys, at our instigation, have procured girls for their sons at an earlier age than usual, that they might be educated at the same time and be made suitable companions for them. One pair of these have been united in marriage in our church, and now live together as a Christian husband and wife, having the charge of a day school, which, according to the last account, is in a very flourishing condition.

We have frequent applications for admission into the school, which we are obliged to decline, not having sufficient accommodations for a greater number of pupils than we have at present. We would remark here, as it is a subject of frequent inquiry with our correspondents, that we do not think the capacities of African children for learning is any way inferior to that of children in our own country. And it may be safely affirmed, that they pursue their studies with more eagerness, and in some instances, with more success, than any children we have known. To adduce a solitary proof of this assertion, it may be stated that we have boys of not more than ten years of age, who write, without any assistance, sensible and connected compositions upon such subjects as the Early History of England, Origin of the English Language, etc.

Since the geographical division of the country with the missionaries of the Protestant Episcopal Mission, we have maintained only two day schools; and we have found it best to limit each of these, for the present, to twelve or fifteen pupils. The pupils in these schools, as you were informed by a previous communication, are provided in part with food. The time will soon come, we trust, when the number of pupils may be materially increased, or when they will be supported wholly by their parents. One of these schools, as you are aware, is located at Rocktown, and is in a prosperous condition. The teacher of it is not only doing good in imparting instruction to the children, but is exerting a happy religious influence over the surrounding community. The other school is located at a place called Sarekeh, about twelve miles from this, in what is generally called the "Bush country," and is taught by WASA BAKER, the native mentioned above. He teaches about twelve boys, and his wife has three or four girls, whom she teaches in reading, sewing, etc. The community in which this school is located is at war with a neighboring tribe, both of whom border upon the Colony. The war has not thus far interfered with the school, but it prevents us from visiting it as often as we would desire to do. These two tribes are contending about territory, and in their engagements, their guns are sometimes heard in the different parts of this settlement.

Additions to the Mission Church—Efforts to suppress the Slave Trade—Printing.—At our last communion, two native youths, one an assistant teacher, and the other a pupil in the Seminary, were admitted to the church. The whole number of native communicants connected with our church is eleven. There are several others who are serious, and are inquiring what they must do to be saved; but there is not, so far as we know, any very general or special interest manifested on the subject of religion. These, with one exception, have been consistent in their lives, and are growing in grace

and knowledge. The attendance upon preaching on the Sabbath has not been good for some time past; but the weekly night meetings, mentioned in a previous communication, are still generally well attended, and are, it is believed, exerting a silent, but decidedly religious influence.

The increased efforts of the English Government to suppress the Slave Trade is to be regarded as one of the most auspicious events connected with the improvement of this country. Although the direct trade in slaves has been carried on only on a few points along the coast, yet there is scarcely any part of it which has not, in some way or other, been afflicted and injured by its endless train of evils. In this vicinity they have not bought slaves for many years past, but it has been a favorite resort for the purchase of rice for the slave factories; and the article which the purchasers have usually given in exchange for rice, has been rum, the influence of which upon a community like this needs not to be told. During the season which has just past, this part of the coast has been guarded by a man-of-war, and no slave vessels have traded with the natives. Last week Lord FRANCIS RUSSEL, commander of the brig *Harlequin*, anchored at this place, bringing with him a slave vessel taken on the leeward coast; and while he remained here he took a second slaver that was passing by, and chased several others. About the same time the corpse of a native boy was washed upon the beach near this place, and the only reasonable conjecture is, that it was thrown overboard from a slaver when pursued, to avoid being condemned, if captured. This is a common-place piece of cruelty in the annals of the Slave Trade. The number of vessels engaged in the suppression of this trade is much greater than ever before, and the number of captures therefore greater than ever before."

The printing executed at the mission press during the year has embraced twenty-two separate books and tracts, including a number of school books, religious tracts, the gospel by Matthew, and other portions of Scripture, and part first of a Dictionary of the Grebo language. Further particulars respecting the printing and the language are given below:

"The above estimate shows that we have printed during the year 1839, four hundred and eleven pages of different subject matter, twenty-nine thousand eight hundred and sixty volumes, and six hundred and eighty-three thousand nine hundred and forty pages. The tracts number nine, ten, seventeen, and a part of number eight, have been prepared for the press by the Rev. JOHN PAYNE, of the Episcopal mission. The preparation of the remainder of the books in the Grebo language, together with the revision, correction, etc., of the whole, has been performed by the mission.

We do not regard the Grebo language as fully mastered, but a sufficient knowledge of it has been obtained to make it available for the present purposes of the mission. And we believe that it has already, and is likely still to afford greater facilities in disseminating a knowledge of Christianity among the people, than the English language, or any foreign tongue whatever. It is comparatively an easy task for our children to acquire the art of reading in their own language, and they readily receive and comprehend instruction communicated through this medium; whilst, on the other hand, it requires years of most toilsome labor to acquire even an imperfect and superficial knowledge of the English tongue. Our present policy is to teach those whom we expect to make teachers both languages; but we would regard it as a needless waste of time and expense to introduce the English language into our schools generally. We have not as yet a very wide scope for the distribution of our books, there being none to read them, except those who have been taught by the missions at this place. But this sphere is constantly widening, and will, with the blessing of God, soon be an exten-

sive one. The number of people who speak the Grebo language and its kindred dialects probably exceeds a million. We regard the press, in this place, as an important auxiliary to missionary operations, and we trust that we shall be furnished with the means of materially enlarging this department of labor for the next year.

In conclusion, we have only to remark, that we regard the field around us as not only open, but inviting to missionary labor. The practicability of prosecuting missions in this part of the world we regard as beyond doubt; and we trust that men will be found who will come and occupy these extensive and most inviting fields of labor."

Writing on the 15th of January, Mr. WILSON adverts as follows to the sad effects to be apprehended from another reduction of the pecuniary allowances to the mission:

"In a letter recently received from the Treasurer, he intimated that it may possibly become necessary to retrench again upon the allowances made to the missions. We are very much oppressed even at the probability of such a measure, and have deemed it expedient to suspend one of our schools and the erection of a house for Doct. WILSON until we hear further on the subject. Our plans of operation since August last have been laid on the expectation that a specified amount would be allowed us, independently of what would be granted for the support of Doct. WILSON and for the erection of a house for the accommodation of his family. If our drafts must fall short of the amount anticipated, (a point which we suppose will be decided by the next arrival from America,) we shall be most seriously embarrassed, and I might add, very much distressed. We shall wait patiently, however, and leave the event with God, to whom we know the cause of missions is infinitely dear. We are perfectly aware that the Committee have done and are doing all they can; but our hearts mourn over the apathy of the churches. Surely it is because they cannot fully realize the discouragement which attends our efforts abroad by these pecuniary curtailments. We have not, even in a pecuniary point of view, fully recovered from the curtailments of 1837, and if we are again subjected to a similiar embarrassment, we know not when we shall recover."

MR. PINNEY.

WE congratulate the friends of Colonization, in Pennsylvania, on the return of Mr. PINNEY to his agency in that State. Mr. PINNEY is probably more thoroughly acquainted with the Colony of Liberia, both in its physical and moral condition, than any other individual now in the country. He was at first stationed there as a missionary, and was afterwards agent of the American Colonization Society. Last year he visited it on a tour of exploration. His statements in regard to the rich products of the country, and the prosperous condition of its citizens, are made from personal observation; and his well-known character for integrity, will secure him from suspicion of misrepresentation.

We have rarely seen the subject of Colonization so forcibly presented, as in the following address, by Mr. PINNEY, in behalf of the Pennsylvania Colonization Society. We trust that the contributions made on the Fifth of July, will show that this appeal has not been in vain.

From the Presbyterian.

PENNSYLVANIA COLONIZATION SOCIETY.

Annual Address of the Pennsylvania Colonization Society, to all the Clergy in the State.

To you, as the representatives and expositors of the sentiments of the Christian brethren throughout the Commonwealth, the Pennsylvania Colonization Society addresses itself once more, on the approach of the Anniversary of our National Freedom. Again we would earnestly invoke your aid in favor of a cause which was that of the Israelites of old, when they went up out of the land of Egypt to their inheritance in Canaan: as in later, and to us all ever memorable times, it was that of our forefathers, who colonized the land over which we are now spread, so many monuments of civilization, science, and above all, of religious fervor and illumination.

Full of these blessings and these gifts, will not our fellow citizens be entreated by you to dispense a portion of them to their less favored brethren, the sons of Africa on this continent, and their kindred of the same race on that. What better atonement or propitiatory offerings for wrongs done to that unfortunate people can be made, than by placing it in their power to run a career of civil and religious freedom, under the safeguard and guaranty of their own laws, similar to that which we are now pursuing. Colonies in Africa, settled by colored emigrants from these United States, become at once schools for religious instruction to the natives in the interior, and a barrier against the continuation of that foulest stigma on human nature—the Slave Trade. They present the arts of civilized life, the humanizing occupations of a Christian people, in exchange for barbaric rites and cruel wars—they become, as indeed they already are, a field for missionary enterprise, from which the good seed will be sown all over the great continent of Africa.

The measures which, for the last twenty years, have been carried on for the foundation and extension of Liberia by citizens of the United States, are now virtually admitted by the most zealous advocates of the colored race in England, to be the only effectual ones for the suppression of the Slave Trade, and all its preceding and attendant atrocities; as well as for the elevation in the scale of humanity, of the benighted millions of Africa. An African Civilization Society is organized in England, with governmental sanction, the chief features of which are the promotion and encouragement of lawful commerce with the natives, and to teach them the benefits of agriculture. But as yet, the completion of the plan, the security of its success and usefulness, is wanting, owing to their not having the proper agents in colored emigrants and permanent settlers of the soil.

Such settlers, colonists, estimable citizens, members of Christian churches, are now in large numbers in Liberia. More, many more, would be freely furnished by the liberality of our fellow citizens in the South and West, if we, in this quarter of the Union, can procure the means for the transportation and equipment of the newly manumitted slaves and intended emigrants. May we not, under these circumstances, count on your zealous aid, by your setting forth the manifold benefits of Colonization in Africa, and by your taking up a collection in your church towards carrying out its great objects, freedom of the slaves on this continent, protection against the Slave Trade in Africa, the extension of civilization and true religion in that long neglected land, and a wide scope for all the lawful enterprises of commerce, with its concomitant benefits.

Aid for the furtherance of this cause is needed: will you please take up a collection for the object and remit to Philadelphia, as early as possible,

either to the Treasurer, STEPHEN COLWELL, Esq., or to the General Agent, Rev. JOHN B. PINNEY, Colonization Rooms, corner of George and Seventh streets.

In behalf of the Pennsylvania Colonization Society.

J. B. PINNEY, *General Agent.*

STATISTICS.—Liberia has a population of 4,500 American colonists, and 30,000 natives. It has nine settlements or towns; the two most distant being 300 miles apart, on the sea coast; the others at various distances intermediate. Its territory, procured by purchase, contains nearly 500,000 acres of good land, and other large tracts can be easily obtained of the native owners in the same way. The government is modelled after our own, and is purely republican—administered almost wholly by colored people. Agriculture is thriving and greatly extending. Four printing presses are in operation. Eighteen schools are in operation. Twenty-one churches are organized, some of them composed of native converts. More than thirty ordained ministers are engaged in religious teaching. Many Sabbath schools are regularly attended from Sabbath to Sabbath. And, on the whole, the Colony never appeared better than now, nor so entirely attractive to its friends on the ground of its great usefulness. It deserves your aid.

J. B. P.

For the African Repository.

THEOLOGY OF THE NATIVE AFRICANS.

THERE is nothing more interesting and profitable in the history of the human species, than observation and inquiry into the religious manifestations of the mind of man when unenlightened by the true faith. And more particularly among savages, those communities of the race farthest removed from the influence and example of civilized nations, where the faculties of the mind, left to their own unbiassed wanderings, show the universality of an inherent sentiment of veneration to a Supreme Being, as laying at the bottom of the wildest and most terrific forms of superstition. The modes of manifestation will vary of course according to the predominant passions and faculties of the tribe, and the external circumstances which surround them. A knowledge of these must also be of some use in enabling us to perceive and lay hold of the avenues most open to the approach and influence of civilization and Christianity. We may divide the heathen into three classes, as regards their religion:

1st. Those who offer sacrifices to, and prostrate themselves before, mere uncouth figures of wood and stone.

2d. Those who worship the sun and moon, with other sublime natural objects.

3d. Those who, in their ceremonies, address themselves to spiritual beings, invisible to the senses, appreciated by the mind alone.

The first may be considered the lowest and most degraded system of idolatry; the second is less so, but the third requires a direct and decided exercise of the mind. In the latter, we place that of the native Africans under consideration. It appears, that for sixteen years, the missionaries labored among the savages of the South Sea Islands before they made a single convert; when suddenly they threw down their idols at the feet of the missionaries, abolished at once habits of the most horrid cruelty,—such as human sacrifices and infanticide,—and professed themselves believers in one God and one Redeemer. Islands where, from the time of Captain Cook until the recent introduction of Christianity, whole crews of vessels had been massacred, now afford

navigators all the assistance they require, and protect them in distress. Such a moral renovation of these interesting Islanders, offers a pleasing and interesting subject of contemplation to the Christian, the philosopher and the philanthropist, and must be highly encouraging to missionaries laboring in Africa. One would be inclined *a priori*, to infer from the difference in the character of the races, that the native African was a more favorable subject to be acted on by Christian influences than these Islanders. He is more passive, his domestic feelings are stronger, his superstitions are more elevated, less blood-thirsty; he has no idols of wood or stone to cling to. He offers a less active resistance to missionary effort, but rather seems to court it. The difficulty to be overcome is his indolent indifference; which, indeed, under all circumstances, is more prejudicial to the interests of truth than active opposition. He will not argue the point. His invariable reply is, "this my country fash." It seems with him a settled conviction that his own ways of thinking and acting are as much conducive to his happiness as yours are for you. He keeps his temper, hears you out, and when left alone, goes to eat, sleep or play, as the case may be. But let us now describe his own peculiar ceremonies.

When their religious ceremonies are to be performed, a procession of priests and priestesses proceed out of the village, in single file, to some place in the open air, held sacred for such purposes. It may be either in some thick grove or on large rocks by the river or sea shore. Of this procession, some are carrying the animal to be sacrificed; others stools to sit upon; one person bears a small drum, which he beats with his hands; another blows a wild cows horn, and the old women sound, now and then, their wooden whistles. All of which serves a double purpose: it impresses the vulgar with awe, and announces to the devil that his presences is wanted. They are in the habit of sacrificing to God, to the devil, and to the dead. The ceremonies and rules pertaining thereto, are pretty much the same throughout the whole windward coast. The Mecca, or headquarters of this widely extended superstition, is some miles up the Cavally river, where the grand devil resides, and to which they make pilgrimages from different parts of the coast, which makes the office of high priest quite a lucrative situation. At Cape Palmas, where the natives are numerous, I had opportunities of seeing them oftener than at Bassa, or the settlements farther north. They had selected some large rocks by the sea side, opposite a small island not far off, and on which lay the remains of the dead. About a dozen Greegree men and women sat down in a semicircle, decked with monkey skins and other significant emblems, while the oldest and chief among them took a chicken in his hand, and standing on a rock, within a few feet of the surf, called on God and the dead to come and eat the rice, fowls, &c., which they were about to prepare for them. After calling and expostulating in a loud voice for some time, like the priests of Baal, a man in the circle showed symptoms of the influence of the spirit, by trembling and shaking violently all over, as if, like Saul and the Witch of Endor, he quaked with fear at the apparition their incantations had conjured up. The principal sign, however, whether their offerings are accepted, is that the chicken which the principal actor holds in his hands shall eat rice if presented to it, which, of course, it seldom refuses. Having gone through these preliminaries, and the sign being favorable, the chicken's head is wrenched off, and the blood sprinkled on the rocks, around the sacred spot. If a goat can be afforded, its throat is then cut, the blood collected carefully in a plate, and sprinkled as before. Wood is then brought and a fire kindled for a burnt offering, or at least to cook the food so that their invited guests and their company may find all ready to eat. During all this the women are quite talkative and merry, but the men

put on long faces, and look as if the safety of every body depended on the success of their measures. It here deserves to be noticed, that they had nothing like idols before them. They saw in their minds eye spiritual beings—the images of the dead, whose bodies reposed on the green island almost within reach of their voices. Grissuah, God, a great and good spirit; the devil, a capricious being, or the tutelar deity of Greegees, the dispenser of good and bad luck, whom they take care not to offend. Now here is a superstition which requires direction more than destruction. The greatest opposition would be of course, the priests themselves, who would lose their gains by the change. Many of the natives, from frequent intercourse with the Colonies and vessels, believe little in the pretensions of their doctors; but they say, it is incumbent on us to do as our fathers did.

In further illustration of their belief, the following account of the mode in which these ceremonies are conducted, was furnished me by a young colonist, who understood the language perfectly, and who was intimately acquainted with their feelings and habits in relation to most subjects.

They believe in the existence of two spiritual beings. Each exercising a distinct and direct influence on their destiny and welfare. One is a great spirit, essentially good, who watches over them, but is never the author of any evil or affliction. All who die a natural death are his peculiar children. His name is Grissuah or God. The other is called Qui, in English devil. All misfortunes come from him; he presides over all the sasswood palavers, those who die under such an ordeal belong to him, and their bodies are forbidden the sepulchre of their fathers.

In making a grand sacrifice of a bullock, they invoke the attention of God, the devil, and the dead. The ceremony is commenced by an address of this sort to God in the first place: "Grissuah! Grissuah! Grissuah! oh God! oh God! oh God! we are thy children, and present ourselves before thee, to know whether thou wilt accept of this our offering. (At the same time, the person officiating, makes expostulatory motions with his right hand, but with his left, as if addressing the devil.) One of the priests then takes in his right hand a white fowl, and begs God to give them a token of his acceptance or displeasure, by the fowl's eating or not eating rice when presented to it. If the fowl refuses to eat, they beg God not to be displeased with them. Another fowl is then taken, to show in the same manner whether they must reserve the bullock until a more propitious occasion. Accordingly, if the second fowl refuses to eat, all ceremony is at an end for that day, and all return to their houses. If, however, the first fowl, by eating, proclaims God's acceptance of the offering, the bullock is forthwith slaughtered, and savory messes of meat, palm oil and rice, are prepared, highly seasoned with pepper, and served up in white wash-hand basins. The priest then exclaims, "Oh God! we have prepared this meat and rice for thee, if thou wilt allow us to partake, let thy will be known." One man is then directed to cram his mouth full, and if he swallows it without coughing, permission is granted. If, on the other hand, the pungency of the red pepper, or any other cause, produces a cough, the meat is interdicted; no man may eat thereof. This, however, is seldom the case. When the dead are invoked, this ceremony being performed in sight of their graves, they cry "awake! come and eat what we have prepared." The portions allotted for the dead are then placed on the rocks, the priest saying, "there is your rice, your water, and your snuff." This latter, by way of desert, I suppose. All leave then for their homes. The birds, pigs, &c., eat what is left for the dead. One of the colonists had a jackass, which stood at a distance, and patiently watched the proceedings on such occasions until all were gone, and then run with all his might to eat what the dead could not. On mentioning this to the natives, they said that having done their duty, they were

not responsible for whom the devil or the dead might commission to eat up their portion.

Their modes of courtship, influence of polygamy, and mourning for the dead, are no less interesting, and may hereafter appear. R.

WASHINGTON, *June 1, 1840.*

NEWS FROM LIBERIA.—We have much pleasure in publishing the annexed communication from Judge WILKESON, General Agent of the American Colonization Society. He has been much cheered and encouraged by the zealous co-operation of the Societies of New York and New Jersey, in fitting out the *Saluda*, which left us yesterday for Norfolk, whence she is soon to depart for Liberia. There can be no mistake as to the increasing favor with which the Colonization enterprise is regarded by the American public generally; and in the meantime the Colony itself is prosperous beyond any former example. It appears by recent communications from the Methodist missionaries there, that the religious condition of the Colony is exceedingly interesting,—quite a number having been recently added to the churches, and others being in a preparatory state. Schools are multiplying; agriculture is prosecuted with success; the Colony commands the respect of the surrounding tribes, and is a terror to evil-doers; in short, Liberia, with its associate Colonies, is the only spot on the face of the earth, where the colored man stands forth in his strength and glory; exhibiting to all mankind a living proof of his capacity for self-government; free from the prejudices which in this country are a never-ceasing clog upon his exertions; enjoying the rich blessings of civilization and christianity, and imparting them to others. Yet, strange to say, it is the spot which, more than any other, has called forth the maledictions of those who claim to be the exclusive friends of the colored race. We look upon that Colony, or set of colonies, as the foundation of a great republic, which shall be to Southern, Western and Central Africa, what the United States are to the continent of America. Mr. BUCHANAN, the present Governor of Liberia, is acting with an energy and expansion of views befitting his station. It is said that few of the governors of these States possess in an equal degree the qualities which belong to a great man. We trust he is designed by Providence to act an important part in developing the resources of Africa, and in restoring the colored race to their proper rank in the scale of humanity.—*Jour. Com., July 23.*

NEW YORK, JULY 23, 1840.

To the Editors of the Journal of Commerce:

GENTLEMEN,—I have received a brief communication from Gov. BUCHANAN, dated May 20th, referring me to his despatches forwarded by the way of London, and also by the United States schooner *Grampus*, neither of which have been received.

The Governor remarks,—“We enjoy good health, and business of every kind goes on well.” He is successfully exerting himself to establish schools on a permanent basis, which shall afford instruction to all the children in the Colony. On this subject the Governor says,—“At the first session of the Council, as you will have seen, a law was passed for the support of Common Schools; but the resources of the Colony will not be sufficient to meet the current expenses of the Government without any new claim from this quarter. However, schools are indispensable, and I have ventured to assume some responsibility in establishing three. Heretofore the people have done nothing for themselves in the way of educating their children, but I am happy to say a strong disposition is beginning to be developed in some quarters to do what they can; and my opinion is, they

ought to be encouraged and sustained by the Society, with the requisite funds to ensure good schools through the year, until the government here is better able to help them.

"At Bassa Cove I have employed a teacher for a year, on the following terms: I furnish a room and pay him seventy-five dollars, and he teaches *all* the children of the place,—the parents, who are not absolutely indigent, paying him in addition a fair price for each child per quarter,—which makes, in all, a salary of about two hundred and fifty dollars. At Millsburg and this place (Monrovia) I have made similar arrangements, except that in both these places I pay the teachers one hundred dollars per annum. We have a School Committee in each county, whose duty it is to visit the schools, and also the families in each town, and see that all the children attend regularly. They examine also into the condition of the parents' circumstances, and require all who are not too indigent, to pay a certain quarterly sum. I have just returned from an examination of Mr. ANDERSON'S school, (the Government school of this place,) and am much gratified with what I saw of the improvement of the children. There are about fifty in regular attendance. You must remember there is also in this village the Methodist academy, where about one hundred children receive gratuitous instruction. I send you enclosed a piece spoken by a little boy eight years old. The school at Millsburg has sixty-five children—and that at Bassa (where, and at Edina, there are three other schools,) has about forty."

In addition to these efforts to extend the means of primary instruction, the materials are all prepared for the erection of brick buildings for a High School on Factory Island at Bassa Cove, and a gentleman of this city who had some years ago made the liberal donation of two thousand dollars for education in Liberia, has generously paid one thousand five hundred dollars towards the establishment of this school. This sum, together with the funds of the Ladies' High School Association of Philadelphia, we trust will be sufficient, not only to complete the buildings, but to put the school in full operation. This institution is designed to afford such a thorough course of instruction as shall qualify the youth of Liberia wisely to guide the destinies of that infant republic, and spread civilization and christianity among the tribes of Western Africa.

A kind Providence is smiling on our cause, both in Africa and in this country. A cordial union of feeling exists between the State and Parent Societies, which is responded to by liberal donations both from the North and the South, notwithstanding the pressure of the times. More than fifteen hundred dollars have been contributed in Virginia within the last few days.

Seven thousand dollars of the outfit for the present expedition of the Saluda, was voted by the Directors of the New York State Colonization Society; and although the weather was oppressively warm, goods and stores to that amount, consisting of a great variety of articles, were purchased and shipped on board during the past week, by the indefatigable exertions of Dr. PROUDFIT, the general agent of the Society, aided by A. G. PHELPS, Esq., Chairman of the Executive Committee. Judge HALSEY, general agent of the New Jersey State Society, has also furnished to the supplies for the Colony over two thousand dollars, a large portion of which is the product of the manufactures of New Jersey. Services such as these gentlemen have rendered, entitle them to the special thanks of all patrons of the Society. The Pennsylvania Society, although embarrassed with an old debt contracted in establishing the settlement of Bassa Cove, is contributing her aid by filling orders for the Colony. Notwithstanding the general depression of business and scarcity of money, the supplies and stores have been obtained with less difficulty than for any former expedition.

In congratulating the friends of Colonization on the advance of the cause, it is pleasing to notice the increasing missionary efforts in behalf of Africa

The Saluda will carry out two Baptist Missionaries, with their wives, who will remain at Bassa Cove until acclimated, but whose ultimate destination is the Niger.

Those clergymen who took up collections in their churches on the Fifth of July, are requested to forward the sums received, with as little delay as possible, and if any have omitted the July contributions, they are earnestly requested to make them before the close of the month.

S. WILKESON, *Pres. Board Directors of A. C. S.*

IN presenting the following letter from the Rev. Dr. ALEXANDER, we would remark, that the character of this gentleman, together with the thorough and extensive investigation which he has given the subject of Colonization, entitle his views to the serious consideration of the American public:

PRINCETON, APRIL 29, 1840.

Rev. Alexander Proudfit, D. D.

REV. AND DEAR SIR,—In answer to the respectful invitation to deliver an address at the next anniversary of the New York Colonization Society, with which I have been honored, I beg leave to say, that while various reasons will prevent me from appearing as a public speaker, in behalf of this noble cause, I am cordial in my attachment to it; and willing to exert any little influence which I may have with the public, in promoting it.

After much serious deliberation, it is my fixed opinion, that the plan of colonizing the free people of color on the western coast of Africa, promises more benefit to the African race in this country, than any other which has been devised; and as it relates to the great continent of Africa, it is a scheme fraught with so many, and such great blessings, that I cannot but think that it is, beyond comparison, the most important enterprise which has originated in our day. It also appears, with increasing evidence, that the efforts of this association have met with the special smiles and approbation of Heaven; the success which has attended the plans and exertions of the Society is truly astonishing and highly encouraging. The only objection which I could conceive, when the enterprise was first proposed, was its impracticability, without the effectual aid of the Government. But my fears have not been realized; and more has been accomplished than the hopes of the most sanguine friends of the cause ever anticipated, within so short a time. The principal difficulties have certainly been overcome; a territory of wide extent has been secured, and a happy, and well governed Colony now flourishes, at different points, on that very coast where the iniquitous Slave Trade has been more extensively carried on, than any where else; and impartial history will testify that you have done more, by these small Colonies, to give a check to this nefarious traffic, than has been done by the whole British and American navies. And it is now reduced to a moral certainty that this trade will never be destroyed by any other means than planting colonies all along the coast where it has been carried on; and by entering into habits of commercial intercourse with the tribes in the interior of the country. The Africans in their own country are not a stupid race, but considering their want of education, are a shrewd people, and they will soon understand, that all their wants can be better supplied, by receiving such articles as they need, in exchange for the productions of their own country, than they now are, by the sale of slaves.

I am, reverend and dear sir, with sincere and unabated zeal for the success of the enterprise to which you are devoting the latter days of an active and useful life, with the highest respect,

Yours, &c. &c.

A. ALEXANDER.

\$1000 SUBSCRIPTIONS.—We have the pleasure of adding to this list of subscribers the name of Capt. Wm. C. Waters, late master of the ship Saluda.

CONTRIBUTIONS

To the American Colonization Society, and Receipts from June 25, to July 25, 1840.

List of Contributions to Elliott Cresson, Esq., during his late tour in the Southwest and South, not before acknowledged.—(See Virginia,*)—

| | |
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| Kentucky.—Paris, Andrew H. Wright \$100, John Todd \$10, Rev. Mr. Nash \$1, from colored people \$1 85—Lexington, George W. Sutton, annually \$10, amount published May 1, \$75 50—Frankfort, do do \$35—Louisville, do. do. \$155—deduct amt. rec'd. and ackn'd April 1, \$275 | \$113 35 |
| Indiana.—New Albany, Methodist church | 5 55 |
| Louisiana.—New Orleans J. T. Price | 50 00 |
| Georgia.—Columbus, G. Hargraves \$200—Athens, Mr. Sims \$5—Augusta, R. F. Poe \$25—Savannah, Col. J. J. Maxwell \$10 | 240 00 |
| South Carolina.—Charleston, W. Read, M. D. \$50, James Adger \$50, R. W. Seymour, by Rev. Dr. Brantly \$15, Cash, per do. \$5, Capt. Williamson \$5, M. Irwin \$5, Richard Holloway \$5, Two Western Brothers \$10, Richard Murray and Wife \$3, Isaac Johnson and Friend \$2—all colored people, from Capt. Williamson to I. Johnson and Friend | 150 00 |
| Abbeville District, through Rev. W. R. Hemphill, Dr. George W. Pressly \$10, John S. Pressly \$5, A. Kennedy \$2 50, J. H. Foster \$1, Rev. W. R. Hemphill \$1 50 | 20 00 |
| North Carolina.—Collections made by Rev. W. McKenny, Agent of the A. C. S.—Pasquotank county, Newbegun Meeting house, from several individuals \$2 47, Addison Whitby \$5, A. G. Proctor, Esq. \$10, Mrs. Lovett Poole \$10, Mrs. A. G. Procter \$4, (subscribed at the same time by several persons \$10, not yet collected)—Camden county, Mrs. Mary Dozier \$10—Perquimons county, N. Winslow \$2 20—Hartford county, Murfreesborough, R. S. Parker \$5, R. W. Johnston \$2 50, Sheriff Cowper \$3, W. Seward \$3, Patrick Brown \$10, Miss Parker \$1 50, Public Collection \$9 24—Gates county, Gatesville, Rev. Mr. White \$1 50, Public Collection \$22 31—Hartford county, Public Collection \$16 30—Chowan county, Edenton, Received from a Gentleman of Washington county, a devout man, whose whole soul is deeply imbued with Christian principles, and whose plans for aiding the great work of Colonization will be better and more fully known hereafter, \$50 50,—From a Widow \$1—Camden county, From 2 persons unknown, 75 cts.—Perquimons county, Cedar Grove Meeting-house, Public Collections on Saturday and Sunday \$18 30—Chowan county, Edenton, Dr. A. C. Warren \$5, From a true Friend to the cause \$250, [Subscribed by a Friend, to be paid hereafter \$20.] Collected in Methodist church \$4 67—Pasquotank county, Elizabeth city, Stephen D. Poole \$5 | 458 54 |
| Virginia.—State Society, collected by Rev. Dr. Cummins, Agent, viz. to constitute the following gentlemen Life-members of the A. C. S. Rev. A. B. McCordle, Augusta county \$30, Mr. Richard Sterling, principal of select school, Fredericksburg, by the young gentlemen under his charge \$30, Rev. W. S. Plumer, D.D., Richmond, by ladies of his congregation \$40, Rev. A. D. Pollock, do. by ladies of his congregation \$30, Rev. John Leyburn, Petersburg, by ladies of his church \$50, Rev. Nicholas H. Cobbs, do. by ladies of his church \$30, Rev. Wm. Brown, Augusta church, near Staunton, by ladies of his church, balance \$25, Rev. Mr. Dibbrell, Petersburg, in part \$5, General Collections \$474 72—\$714 72. Fredericksburg, Female Ccl. Soc., Miss A. M. Lomax, Treas. \$101 50—Morgantown, John Rogers and Thos. P. Ray, Esq. each \$10, first annual payment on sub. of \$100, Rev. Jas. Davis, collection in his church 5th July \$5 12, Aux. Col. Soc., Wm. Doring, Treas. \$17 50—Winchester, Collection on the 5th July in Christ church, Rev. J. E. Jackson \$19 75 do. in Presbyterian church, Rev. Wm. M. Atkinson \$15—Leesburg, do. in Episcopal church, Rev. George Adie \$20—Fairfax C. H., Donation from Mrs. Elizabeth Carrington, to constitute her infant son, James McDowell Carrington, a Life-member of the A. C. S. \$30. *The following, received through Elliott Cresson, Esq., on returning from his tour to the Southwest and Southern States—Richmond, Nicholas Mills and Wm. H. McFarland \$100 each, J. C. Crane and J. C. Hobson \$50 each, F. Bransford \$25, R. Robinson and J. E. Heath \$10 each. | |

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| Isaac O. Austin \$5, Ladies State Colonization Society \$78—Petersburg, Rev. John Leyburn \$20—\$448. | |
| Collections by Mr. Joseph S. Collins, Agent—John Marshall \$10, Thomas Frazier \$10, Asa Rogers \$5, a Lady \$1, Joseph Edson \$3, Dr. Thomas Triplett \$10, Benj. Hitt \$5, John Reed \$2, R. W. Latham \$2 67, Alfred Rector \$2, Dr. Taliaferro and Wm. Hoge \$5 each, Saml. Jenney and Mr. Cocke \$1 ea.—\$62 67.—Martinsburg, Donation from D. H. Conrad, Esq., a special appropriation \$10—Millwood, Donation from 'A friend to the Colonization Society' \$100—Lexington, Collection in Presb'n ch., in part to constitute Capt. Robt. White a Life-member \$22 20 | 1586 46 |
| District of Columbia.—Fifth of July contributions—Washington, 2d Presbyterian church, Rev. Mr. Wood \$10 26, Unitarian church, Rev. Mr. Bulfinch \$16 96, Foundry church, Rev. Mr. Thornton \$14 55, Christ ch., Rev. Mr. Bean \$23 12, Wesley Chapel, Rev. Mr. Davis \$10 15, M. E. ch., Ebenezer station, Rev. Mr. Brooke \$10 50, 1st Presb. ch. \$25—\$110 54. Georgetown, Bridge st. ch., Rev. Mr. Berry \$7 25, Meth. Prot. ch., Rev. L. R. Reese \$14 90, at Woods meeting, on Heights \$16 13—\$33 28.—Alexandria, Meth. Prot. church, Rev. Mr. Lipscomb \$4, 1st Pres. ch., Rev. Elias Harrison \$41, Christ church, Rev. Mr. Dana \$35. St. Paul's church, Rev. Mr. Johnston \$16 43—\$96 43 | 245 25 |
| Maryland.—Montgomery county, Donation from Mrs. Elizabeth Davis | 50 00 |
| Delaware.—Wilmington, Hanover street church, Rev. E. W. Gilbert | 21 40 |
| Ohio.—State Society, Steubenville, Fifth July Collection, union meeting of the 1st and 2d Presbyterian churches \$21—New Lisbon, Donation from the Rev. A. O. Patterson \$5—Walnut Hills, do. from S. D. Kemper \$5—Chillicothe, do. from Abner Wesson \$20—Springfield, Ladies Col. Soc. Mrs. A. A. Warder, Pres. and Cor. Sec. \$150—Zanesville and Putnam Col. Soc., H. Safford, Treas. \$222 75—Harrison county, Crab Apple congregation, through J. Armstrong \$16 10 | 439 85 |
| Pennsylvania.—State Society, Easton, From members of the Lyceum in Rev. John Vanderveer's Seminary \$13 38—Uniontown, Presbyterian church, Rev. J. Stonerod \$5 | 18 38 |
| New Jersey.—State Society, Somerville, Hon. P. D. Vroom \$20—Elizabethtown, Fifth of July collection, Rev. Mr. Murray's church \$29—Trenton, do. in Rev. Dr. Cooley's church \$9 | 55 00 |
| New York.—State Society, Cambridge, Fifth of July collection in Rev. Mr. Bullion's church \$16—Albany, R. V. DeWitt's donation \$100, Collection on the Fifth July in Rev. Dr. Sprague's church \$101 10, do. Dutch Reformed ch. \$34 77, do. 1st Pres. ch., Rev. Dr. Campbell \$52—\$287 87. Vernon, Oneida county, Rev. Mr. Bogue's congregation \$10—Oneida, Oneida county, Rev. Mr. Brainerd's congreg'n \$3 15—Geneva, Henry Dwight's donation \$150—Bloomingburg, Rev. H. Connelly \$7—N. Y. City, Donation from Capt. H. Parson's, of ship Saluda \$50, do. from Mr. Leisgang, first mate \$25. | 543 02 |
| Connecticut.—Bridgeport, Fifth of July collection of united meeting of 1st and 2d churches, by Rev. Dr. Hewit \$36—Hartford, from Seth Terry, Esq. \$1—Middletown, Female Col. Soc., M. H. Hulbert, Tr. \$35.—The following collections by Rev. C. Foot: at New Britain \$58—Middletown \$48 14, do. in Mr. Hodgerson's Society \$12 07—Berlin 38—\$156 21 | 228 21 |
| Massachusetts.—Wilmington Donation from Thomas S. Williams \$14 50—Springfield Fifth of July collection in Rev. Mr. Peabody's cong. \$63 46, from Simon Sanborn \$10, second payment on sub. of \$100—Wareham, Fifth of July col. in Rev. Sam. Nott's, jr. congregation \$16 | 103 96 |
| Vermont.—St. Johnsbury, J. P. Fairbanks, Erastus Fairbanks and Thaddeus Fairbanks, each \$10, being second annual instalment on sub. of \$100—Peacham, Dr. Josiah Shedd's first payment on do. \$10—Hardwick, Deacon Elnathan Strong's first payment on do. \$10, Deacon Daniel French's first payment \$5 | 55 00 |
| | <hr/> |
| | \$4381 97 |

Receipts from other sources.

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| Colonial Store, Liberia.—Nett proceeds from sales of camwood, palm oil, &c., received per ship Saluda, third voyage | \$3689 96 |
| Ship Saluda, on account of freight and passengers, third voyage | 414 91 |
| Exchange, for premium on New York funds | 60 00—4164 87 |
| | <hr/> |
| | \$8546 34 |

NOTE.—The receipts on account of supplies and outfit for the fourth expedition of the Saluda, will be acknowledged as soon as statements can be completed.